

basitarsi with three, second and third segments with two ridges each. Anal style almost three times length of apical ventral segment (1.2 x .45 mm.), attenuate to apex, slightly curved ventrad.

Length: to apices of elytra, 3 mm.; to tip of anal style, 4.2 mm.

Five specimens: Type, male, a male paratype and two female paratypes, GUADALCANAL BERANDE, August 27, 1934 (H. T. Padgen); one female paratype, same locality, August 26, 1934, on wild fig (H. T. Padgen).

This species belongs to the same group as the previous two species, but may easily be separated by the difference in the relative lengths of the antennal segments, the striking pattern of pubescent markings on the pronotum and elytra and the smaller size.

PREY OF THE ROBBER FLY CALLINICUS CALCANEUS LOEW

(Diptera: Asilidae)

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In May, 1942, near Oakhurst, Madera County, California, the writer had several opportunities to examine the insects captured by *Callinicus calcaneus* Loew. In this area the species was flying about over a hillside covered with mountain misery, *Chamaebatia foliolosa* Benth., and was apparently preying almost entirely upon bees which were visiting the blossoms of this plant. Twenty-two specimens of the robber fly were captured with their prey. The prey consisted entirely of megachilid and andrenid bees as follows:

Species	Specimens
<i>Osmia brevis</i> Cresson	9
<i>Osmia cara</i> Cockerell	5
<i>Osmia densa pogonigera</i> Cockerell .	1
<i>Osmia lignaria</i> Say	1
<i>Andrena auricoma</i> Smith	3
<i>Andrena angustitarsata</i> Viereck . .	1
<i>Andrena carliniformis</i> Cockerell . .	1
<i>Andrena saccata</i> Viereck	1

Although the above sample is probably too small to be interpreted as significant of the food preference of *Callinicus cal-caneus* Loew, it is interesting to note that the genus *Osmia* represented nearly three-fourths of the prey examined, *Andrena* only about one-fourth, although the seventeen species of *Andrena* present individually outnumbered the eight or nine species of *Osmia* by about five to one, as determined by analysis of 536 specimens captured by indiscriminate sweeping of the blossoms. It might be pointed out, however, that all of the *Osmia* captured are brilliant metallic green or blue, whereas the andrenids, with the exception of the golden *Andrena auricoma*, are dull, inconspicuous species.

It is well known (Banks, 1913; Bromley, 1914-36; and McAtee & Banks, 1920) that many of our North American robber flies prey primarily upon aculeate Hymenoptera, although most of the records involve the honey bee and other social bees (*Bombus*) and wasps (*Vespa*, etc.). Among the species which do appear to prey to some extent on solitary bees may be mentioned *Saropogon dispar* Coq. (Halictididae, Andrenidae), *Diogmites texanus* Bromley (Halictidae), *D. Symmachus* Loew (Anthophoridae, Andrenidae), *D. angustipennis* Loew (Halictidae), *D. umbrina* Loew (Andrenidae, Halictidae, Megachilidae), *Proctacanthus philadelphicus* Macq. (Anthophoridae, Andrenidae, Halictidae), *Promachus bastardi* Macq. (Halictidae), *P. fitchii* O. S. (Andrenidae, Megachilidae, Halictidae), and *P. rufipes* Wied. ("solitary bees").

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